Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 10, and ending on page 1, line 22, with the following amended paragraph:

From the viewpoint of ~~resource-saving and energy~~ saving resources and energy, ~~there is a progress~~ it is desirable to make thermally tempered glasses that are thinner and that have ~~thinner thicknesses and~~ greater degrees of tempering. As means for this, chemical strengthening method and physical tempering method are mainly used. Chemical strengthening method is a method in which the glass surface is provided with a compressive stress by using ion exchange, crystallization, the difference in thermal expansion coefficient, etc., and tempered glasses by that method are called chemically strengthened glasses. Chemical strengthening method is suitable for strengthening thin plates having plate thicknesses of 3 mm or less, particularly 2 mm or less. Since the thickness of the compressive stress layer of chemically strengthened glasses is very thin, a problem of scratch strength tends to occur. Therefore, there is a defect that the location for its use is limited.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 23, and ending on page 2, line 2, with the following amended paragraph:

In contrast with this, as tempered glasses by physical tempering method are also called thermally tempered glasses, they are produced by quenching a glass heated near to the softening point, from its surface. In the case of thermally tempered glass, it has a compressive stress layer that is about 1/6 of the plate thickness and therefore has an advantage that a problem of scratch strength does not tend to occur. [[As]] In the production ~~process~~ of thermally tempered glasses, ~~there are many uses of~~ so-called air-

quench tempering ~~method using the~~ methods use air as a quenching medium ~~from the~~ for reasons ~~in terms~~ of ~~the production~~ cost and safety~~, and thermally~~. Thermally tempered glasses so produced are ~~also~~ called air-quench tempered glasses.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 10, and ending on page 2, line 17, with the following amended paragraph:

By having a higher glass temperature at the start of the quenching; it is possible to increase the degree of tempering and to produce tempered glasses of thin plates. Furthermore, it is possible to have less glass failure during the production. However, when the glass temperature is too high, the glass deforms, and there occurs a critical problem in which a predetermined shape cannot be obtained. Therefore, in the case of increasing the degree of tempering of tempered glasses, ~~only~~ a method ~~for making~~ where only the glass temperature is made higher is limited ~~has a limitation~~.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 6, and ending on page 8, line 11, with the following amended paragraph:

If the exit diameter d of the quenching nozzle is less than ϕ1 mm, it is necessary to provide many nozzles for maintaining its quenching capability. Therefore, its management becomes difficult. On the other hand, if the exit diameter d of the quenching nozzle exceeds ϕ8 mm, the quenching capability tends to lower, and it becomes difficult to conduct a uniform quenching. More preferably, it is from ϕ2 mm to ϕ6 mm.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 14, and ending on page 10, line 19, with the following amended paragraph:

Furthermore, to be a production apparatus of thermally tempered glasses, in which at least two types of quenching nozzles of different exit diameters are arranged, is preferable. The thinner the glass plate, the [[is]] more difficult it is to quench uniformly ~~uniform quenching~~. Therefore, a production apparatus of thermally tempered glasses, in which at least two types of quenching nozzles can be combined even in the flat region portion, is preferable.